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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS MISCELLANEOUS, LITERAR AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

What Gen. Grant Says.

In a letter to his father, received last Wednesday, General GRANT says that the Southern Confederacy cannot possibly recruit their armies, for they have already "robbed the cradle and the grave" for that purpose. He also reiterates what he said some days since, that, *but for the Northern opposition, the rebellion could be completely squelched by the present campaign.*

"Pooh-pooh!"

The New York *Daily News* Secesh correspondent at Washington, claims that the loss of the Weldon Railroad made no difference to the rebels. While he "pooh-poohs" at the transaction, he goes on to set forth that the rebs have already recaptured a portion of the ground. Wonder if the same correspondent would think that it made any difference to have GRANT reinforced with about 200,000 troops. We think it will, and we are sure he will be. That will be a difference over which Copperhead "pooh-poohers" will not be so jubilant, because it will hasten that period of peace when our brave soldiers will have an opportunity of returning to their homes and of making special inquiries in relation to the home-traitors who made rebellious movements in their rear. A few more such "pooh-poohs," then, Copperheads, hide yourselves.

How much the People Regard the Chicago Convention.

While the Democratic politicians were holding high carnival at Chicago to promulgate treason, the citizens from all parts of Western Pennsylvania were flocking to the standard of their country regardless of Copperhead conventions and threats. The fact is that loyal American citizens think more of their country and its flag than of a Copperhead platform and its nominee. Among the men who have been uniting their fortunes with our brave and gallant soldiers are the strong, stalwart and intelligent of the communities from whence they come. They are men who read understandingly, and who have concluded that as the enemy has declared that the independence of a pro-slavery rebel government is the only basis for his acceptance of proposals for peace, he must not be approached in any such way. They prefer to approach him in solid phalanx and to command his submission to the constitutional authority of the United States. We have not looked in the faces of the earnest men who have been passing through this city without learning what they have determined upon, and with what intent they march to the battle field. Watch their footsteps. They have gone as the harbingers of peace. When a man goes to the field with a musket on his shoulder, or a sword in his hands, saying that he is going to try and make peace, we know that he is truly a peace-man, and we can depend upon him.

A very Practical Question.

If an armistice were granted, and negotiations opened, and the Rebel States should say they will not return to the Union, nor make peace except on the condition of recognizing their independence, would you then be in favor of resuming the war, or of making peace upon the terms of granting their independence?—*Governor Morton to Judge McDonald.*

The above very fair and practical question was propounded the other day by Governor Morton, of Indiana, to the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair in that State, Judge McDONALD, and we are informed that the latter gentleman, who had half an hour in which to reply, the question having been served in writing, used only twenty minutes of his time, and carefully avoided any attempt to answer it. What are the people likely to think of a gentleman who does not stand prepared to answer such a practical question on the spot? There can be but one decision, and that is, that the man who hesitates about responding to this question in a spontaneous and emphatic manner, is on the side of the enemy—is with the traitors of the South. Judge McDONALD may have wanted more than half an hour to answer. If he did there is ample time for him to do so now. Meantime we propound the same question to all who support the Chicago Platform and nominations. Let our readers cut it out and put it to every man whom they find prating loudly for peace and asserting that he is as loyal as any body else. We repeat it:

IF AN ARMISTICE WERE GRANTED, AND NEGOTIATIONS OPENED, AND THE REBEL STATES SHOULD SAY THEY WILL NOT RETURN TO THE UNION, NOR MAKE PEACE EXCEPT ON THE CONDITION OF RECOGNIZING THEIR INDEPENDENCE, WOULD YOU THEN BE IN FAVOR OF RESUMING THE WAR, OR OF MAKING PEACE UPON THE TERMS OF GRANTING THEIR INDEPENDENCE?

The Hope of the Despots.

The men—the men must fail, as they have failed in all wars.—*London Times.*

The foregoing ecstatic sentence is a part of one of the dog-days editorials of the London *Times*, and was written, undoubtedly, about an hour after a bouncing dinner; just about the time the author had begun to feel the assurance that the center of so much happiness was oracular, and that anything emitted therefrom must have power owing to the genial sensibility under which it was written. Under precisely such circumstances the most stupid things are being done constantly in the columns of the same journal. We might inform the *Times* that "all wars" are very different to *our* war in particular. In Europe, especially in England, there are hardly ever any wars in which the people have a direct interest in its progress. The *Times* may forget that the loyal States have not only more men, but, (independent of the copperhead element) more men who are willing to fight for the honor and dignity of their country than the Southern rebels and friends of the *Times* can begin to dream about. If the *Times* meant that the war should end when the rebels cease to get any more men, then we credit it with good sense, but so far as we are concerned, on our side, the scarcity of men has no application. By the time another mail or two has reached the *Times* office, nearly five hundred thousand *mates* of a more formidable kind shall have taken their places in the ranks of the Union army to demonstrate that there is strength in numbers, and force in the will of very large numbers. The *Times* may rejoice in its hopes. We rely upon the stern patriotism of our loyal men in arms.

Report says that Pierre Soule, who was lately at Havana, has probably left the Confederacy for good. Years ago he bought him a chateau in the Pyrenees, in Spain, and thither he is doubtless now going, to escape the toil and turmoil of American war. Many others of the Southern leaders have for some time back had *chateaux en Espagne*, but all have not been so fortunate as Soule in securing possession. As for him, a dozen years ago, while he was yet a great light of the Democracy, it was understood in New Orleans that his American citizenship was but temporary, and that he hoped to end his days in a more congenial scene in Europe.

The Latest News.

We have the cheering news from Washington and other sources that General SHERMAN's advance marched into Atlanta yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and the whole Federal force in that department was to enter in the course of the day.

The Report of Admiral FARRAGUT sets forth that the rebel General PAGE, who was in command at Fort Morgan, accepted the terms of capitulation dictated by our side, but subsequently proceeded to violate them by committing acts of childlike spite, destroying the guns which were to be "defended to the last."

From Nashville we receive the intelligence that on Thursday night Gen. ROSSEAU went out in pursuit of the rebel WHEELER and met him near the Asylum, about seven miles out on the Murfreesboro Pike. Yesterday he was driving the enemy towards Lavergne, they resisting stubbornly. Gen. ROSSEAU was moving steadily with cavalry on the enemy's flanks, and artillery and infantry in the advance.

Our advices from Petersburg are that there was the usual artillery and picket firing on Wednesday. Some important changes of position on the part of several divisions of our troops were made during the day.

Some slight skirmishing along the Weldon road is reported as having taken place on Thursday. It was rumored that the rebels intended making an attack at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, but none was made.

From rebel sources we learn that on the 22nd ult. the Union cavalry had charged into Rogersville, in East Tennessee, and made some important captures, and that on the following day they attacked the rebels compelling them to fall back to Jonesboro. The condition of the people in the country is represented as becoming more and more distressing.

The quota of the District of Columbia yet due under the last call is believed to be about two thousand, and exemption clubs are quite the rage in Washington and in Georgetown.

A telegram passed through some of the Northern lines yesterday from SANDERS to Hon. B. WIER, expressing dissatisfaction with the nomination for Presidency, and approval of the Vice-Presidency and the speeches. FILLMORE was not to oppose.

Gen. HUNTER is reported to have been relieved from his command, and is in Washington.

The only important news from Europe is the decline of faith in United States bonds for some reasons not very clearly understood. The difficulties between Egypt and the United States have been adjusted. The British authorities had issued an order prohibiting American beligerents to enter any port for the purpose of dismantling or for sale.

Information has been received from SHERIDAN that EARLY is withdrawing his force up the valley via, of Middleburg and Strasburg, and it was understood that SHERIDAN had orders to hold EARLY in the valley as long as he can.

Comparison of figures shows that in the last two months the public debt has been increased one hundred and thirty-eight and a half million dollars.

A new lot of about thirty suspected citizens were brought into Washington, from the immediately adjacent counties of Virginia, yesterday. They will be duly examined.

The Secretary of War has decided that bounties authorized in the enrolment act of July 4th, 1864, for volunteers, are applicable and shall be paid to men enlisted in the regular army.

From Baltimore it is reported that EARLY is in the Valley, with his headquarters at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester, indicating no signs of intending to leave. He is in communication with Richmond.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic Demonstraion Last Night.

Mr. Ingersoll Counsels Revolution.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL UNION COMMITTEE.

Grand Ratification Meeting to be Held on the 10th inst.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

The return of the Copperhead Keystone Club of this city from the Chicago Convention was the occasion of as grand a demonstration as their brother copperheads here could get up. They have leased one of the third class theatres of the city for their campaign head quarters, and during the early part of the evening they held dedicatory services in the shape of a grand mass meeting. The Fierce Democracy turned out in full force, and the theatre was well filled. The principal speakers were Dick Voux and Martyr Ingersoll with some of the small Fry of the Fourth Ward.

Ingersoll is rather doubtful about the success of Peace Pendleton and McClellan in November. He admitted that if the peace Democracy were unable to carry the October elections there would be no hope for them in November. In case of defeat, he said there was but one course left for the Democracy, and that was revolution. He advocated a general rising of Democrats to strike for their rights, which had been wrested from them by Black Republican tyranny.

Wm. B. Reed, and the greater lights of the Copperhead Club, kept away. At the close of the meeting a crowd formed in line and marched down Walnut street, up Chestnut, giving three groans for the *Inquirer* and the other loyal newspapers as they passed. They met the Keystone Club at West Philadelphia.

The State Central Committee of the National Union party held a meeting yesterday. The Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Henry J. Raymond were present. It is thought that a Grand Union Ratification meeting will be held here about the 10th inst. The enlisting is now fairly opened, and from indications to-night, it will be shure and decisive. The Democrats are putting their foot in the matter by starting out so fiercely. They can never carry this State by presenting the issue of "success at the polls or revolution."

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

SUCCESSFUL UNION CAVALRY RAID.

Distressing Condition of the People.

NEW YORK, September 2.

The Bristol, East Tennessee, *Gazette*, of the 25th says the Union cavalry which charged into Rogersville, captured Hon. J. B. Huskell, Col. Walker, Lieut. Blevins and the Provost Marshal, together with 19 privates. Three of the privates were shot down in cool blood by a deserter from the rebel army. In the meantime artillery had been sent from Knoxville to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, whilst a heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction. On Tuesday they attacked the rebels who fell back to Jonesboro. We learn the Yankees have advanced to within a few miles of Kingsport. The *Gazette* says intelligence from East Tennessee represent the condition of our people in the country as becoming more and more distressing.

The Petersburg *Express* says the Yankees had routed the rebels at Jonesboro and were destroying the railroad north and south of the town. They intend to hold the position of Jonesboro so as to compel Hood to fall back. The Yankee force is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. Jackson's cavalry had attacked them and the fight was still going on.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

Reported Occupation by Sherman.

Dispatch from General Slocum.

A Battle Fought near East Point,

GENERAL HARDEE KILLED.

THE REBEL LOSS VERY HEAVY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

To Major-General Dix:

The following telegram from Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta and just received, confirms the capture of that city. Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macin road near East Point.

A battle was fought near that point in which Gen. Sherman was successful.

(Signed.) H. W. SLOCUM, Maj.-Gen.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen. Sherman with Hood. The rebel army was cut in two with very heavy loss to the enemy, and Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

A well founded report this afternoon says that Gen. Sherman occupies Atlanta. A semi-official dispatch is said to be the basis of the report.

LATER—PHILADELPHIA, P. M.—A telegram has just been received from a source of the highest credit, dated Marietta, Georgia, stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this morning.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.

Brigadier General Ewing, commanding the Western District of Kentucky, has just received a telegram from the front announcing that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at 9 o'clock this morning. No further particulars

From Army of Potomac.

Skirmishing on the Weldon Road.

An Unexpected Attack not Made.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

A special dispatch to the *Press* contains the following:

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.

The enemy were reported to be moving to their right, In the afternoon slight skirmishing began along the Weldon road. The Fifth corps was placed under arms and marched into the earthworks.

Some deserters came into the works during the day and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the Railroad there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The quiet along the entire front is as wonderful as it is unaccountable, there is something oppressive about it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Arrest of Suspected Virginians.

General McClellan and the Platform.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, September 2.

Increase of Public Debt.

Comparison of figures shows that in the last two months the public debt has been increased one hundred and thirty-eight and a half million dollars. Certificates of indebtedness have been increased forty-two and a half millions; thirty days' loan has been decreased twenty millions; three years compound interest notes have been increased forty-two millions; fractional currency has been increased two million one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. In the same period, about thirteen million seven hundred thousand dollars of the two years coupon notes have been withdrawn. About six million one hundred thousand dollars of 10-40 bonds were sold, and thirty-seven and a half million dollars of the old 7-30 loan exchanged for bonds of 1881.

Arrest of Suspected Citizens.

There is so much reason for believing that nearly every man in some counties of Virginia not far away is a rebel and bushwhacker when occasion serves, that some two weeks ago about sixty from Loudon county were arrested and brought here for examination. Such as were clearly found innocent have from time to time been released. Only about a dozen of that batch are now remaining in the old capitol prison. A new lot of about thirty was, however, brought in to-day.

Notabilities in Town.

Among the notabilities in the city to-day, are Gen. Hunter, some time ago relieved, Henry J. Raymond and ex-Senator Wright, of Indiana.

McClellan and the Platform.

The copperheads got up a small ratification meeting last night, and propose to do big things on the 17th inst. Union men generally regard McClellan as an easier man to beat than Gov. Seymour would have been. The General has not tendered his resignation. As the Chicago platform becomes better understood in its subserviency to Jeff. Davis, much curiosity is expressed to see the letter in which he who once had chief command of our armies will put himself upon it.

Bounty Jumpers Drowned.

Several of that class of soldiers known as bounty jumpers have been drowned recently in attemping to swim the Potomac near Georgetown.

Quota of the District of Columbia.

The quota of the District yet due under the last call is believed to be about two thousand, and exemption clubs are quite the rage here and in Georgetown. Persons pay in one hundred dollars each, and the aggregate fund is to be equally divided among the members drafted, unless substitutes are procured.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued orders forbidding Inspectors from appointing Deputies.

The Secretary of War has decided that bounties authorized in the enrollment act of July 4th, 1864, for volunteers are applicable and shall be paid to men enlisted in the regular army.

Orders have been issued directing in addition to examinations now made, that the Surgeon General shall detach some of the best members of the Medical Corps to make examinations of the general rendezvous of all recruits before sending them to their regiments, in order that only such men shall get into the army as are really fit for active service.

A Telegram from Saunders.

The *Republican* says the following dispatch passed through the Portland, Maine, telegraph office yesterday:

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, Sept. 1st.

To Hon. B. Wier, Halifax:

The platform and presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches very satisfactory. Tell Fillmore not to oppote.

[Signed] GEO. N. SANDERS.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gen. Hunter has been relieved from command and is in Washington.

From Baltimore.

EARLY NOT TO LEAVE THE VALLEY.

He is in Communication with Richmond

His Headquarters at Bunker Hill.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *American* dated Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2d, says that reconnoissances have established the fact that Early has not left, and has no intention of leaving the valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in rppairing and putting up lines. He has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from Woodstock. He is also receiving reinforcements, and Fitz Hugh Lee is known to have 500 horses for his cavalry which is said to number 7,000. There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though the enemy intend leaving the valley.

The Occupation of Atlanta Confirmed.

200,000 to be Deducted in Credits from the 500,000 Call.

Gen. Grant Asks for 100,000 Men to Capture Richmond.

The Residue to be Disposed of so as to Insure the Peace and Tranquility of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

To Major General DIX, New York.—This Department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about two hundred thousand, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the department, so that the President's call of July 18th, is practically reduced to 500,000 men to meet and take the place of: *First*—The new enlistments in the navy; *Second*—the casualities of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion; and *Third*—The hundred days troops and all others going out by expiration of service.

This Fall, one hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished is all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, and to free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Gen. Rosseau in Pursuit of Wheeler.

The Chattanooga Railroad on Fire.

Guerrillas Fire on the Guard at the Tunnel.

ROSSEAU DRIVING THE ENEMY.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NASHVILLE, September 2.

General Rousseau went out last night in pursuit of Wheeler, and met him near the Asylum, about seven miles out on the Murfreesboro' pike. He did not ascertain their strength.

The Chattanooga Railroad is said to be on fire for three miles beyond Antrold, nine miles from here.

A prisoner reports that portions of the Third division are on this side of Murfreesboro working on the railroad. He also says that Wheeler was within four miles of Lavergne; and a dispatch from General Milroy, at Tullahoma, says that the track was torn up, and the wires cut for four miles north of Bell Buckle station last night. The telegraph line was also cut between Cowan and Decherd yesterday. No rebels had disturbed General Milroy's lines.

Artillery firing was heard near Murfreesboro, and a force of two hundred guerrillas appeared at the tunnel on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad yesterday, and fired on the guard, but did no damage.

Wheeler must be north of Murfreesboro as the track is whole to Bell Buckle, also the telegraph with the point by way of the Huntsville and Tennessee and Alabama railroad.

Sixty wounded have come in.

Gen. Rosseau telegraphed at 3 P. M. to-day, dated: "Nine miles north of Lavergne, 10 o'clock P. M.—We are driving the enemy slowly toward Lavergne, they resisting stubbornly. Skirmishing has been heavy for the last hour, and still continues. We are moving steadily with cavalry on his flanks, our artillery and infantry being in advance.

Capture of Fort Morgan.

TERMS OF THE SURRENDER.

Childish Spite of General Page.

Guns Spiked After Surrender.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

The Navy Department has received official reports from Farragut. It appears that the rebel Gen. Paige endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but was obliged to surrender Fort Morgan unconditionally. Farragut states that he has reason to believe that most of the guns were spiked, and the gun carriages wantonly injured after the white flag had been raised. They all discovered this, both Paige and several of his officers had no swords.

The following is the concluding portion of Admiral Farragut's official despatch to the Navy Department:

"The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend. In this determination he was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over whilst Paige and his officers with a childish spite destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last but which they never defended at all and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. Before Anderson's ceremony of surrender took place at 2 P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the U. S. steamers Tennessee and Rienville, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral,
Com'd'g West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are, first, the unconditional surrender of yourself and garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its limits and in the same condition in which it is now: Second, The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations toward prisoners of war; Third, Private property, with the exception of arms will be respected. Very respectfully,

E. B. DRAYTON,
Captain U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut.

R. ARNOLD,
Captain U. S. A., on part of Gen. G. Granger.

FORT MORGAN, August 23.—Capt. E. P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut, and R. Arnold, on part of General Granger, commanding U. S. forces—GENTLEMEN:—Your conditions on the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have the honor to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulation. I will be prepared to surrender at two o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible.

Respectfully, R. L. PAGE,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Early still on the Retreat.

Sheridan to Hold Him in the Valley.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The *Post's* Washington special says authentic information has been received from Sheridan that Early is withdrawing his forces slowly up the valley by the way of Middleburg and Strasburg.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is understood that Gen. Sheridan has orders to hold Early in the Valley as long as he can.

A shocking occurrence took place recently in Liverpool. Fifty children were poisoned by eating beans supposed to be of the sort called Calabar, and though in most of the cases the results of the poison were comparatively mild, in one instance death resulted. The beans, which are an expensive drug used chiefly by oculists, were lying amongst the rubbish swept from a ship.

City Intelligence.

U. S. Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report of its operations during the month of August, 1864. Only two delegates have been commissioned—Rev. J. R. Reasoner, of Muskingum county, Ohio, to the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. W. H. Bayne to the Army of the Potomac. Delegates are now greatly needed, especially in the Army of the Cumberland. Applications for commissions may be made in person or by letter to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

By Editor Christian Advocate	$68 75
Union Meeting M. E. Church Salem, O.	50 00
Columbiana Church, Ohio	10 25
Penna. Avenue Church, Pittsburgh	9 00
Wesley Chapel, Pittsburgh	3 40
Green Church, Church, West Va.	5 00
Sugar Knob Class, West Va.	7 60
Deersville, Ohio	15 00
Mt. Zion, Jefferson county, Ohio	6 80
Minerva, Jefferson county, Ohio	9 20
Freesburg, Jefferson county, Ohio	2 65
Clintonville, Venango county, Pa.	3 25

U. P. CHURCHES.

First Church, Pittsburgh do	220 00
Second do do	77 00
Fourth do do	50 00
Fifth do do	18 45
Third do, Allegheny	23 41
Sunbury, Butler co, Pa	65 00
Glade Run, do do	12 00
Turtle Creek, Pa	161 00
Moderter, Indiana co, Pa	13 00
Shelocta, do do	17 20
Clinton, Butler co. Pa	12 00
Unity, Belmont co, Pa	30 45
Uniontown, do do	9 76
Goshen, Ohio	9 25
LeClaire Prairie, Scott co, Iowa,	10 00

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Mt Pleasant, Westmoreland co, Pa	165 00
Pleasant Unity, do do	112 00
Pike Run Aid Society, do do	40 00
New Salem, do do	40 15
Bethany, Allegheny co	83 15
Butler church, Ladies Christian Com	25 00
Saltsburg Sabbath School	8 50
Fourth church, Pittsburgh	20 00
Loesthburgh, Pa	21 10
Hopewell church, Clinton, Pa	26 75
Meadville, Pa, (N. S.)	32 80
do (O. S.)	30 00
Callensburg, Pa, (4th or July collection)	50 00
Frankiin, Pa	77 00
Clinton, Pa	8 05
Cochranton, Pa	45 00
Rawdon, Washington co, Pa	54 10
Ebenezer, Indiana	18 04
Beulah church, Wilkinsburgh Pa	55 05
West Union, West Va	10 00
Bethel, Ward co. W. Va	10 00
Canfield, Ohio	21 00
Cambridge, "	53 30
Rosbery, "	10 77
Mount Eaton "	11 09
Libertyville, Iowa	16 00
Apple Creek, Wayne co, O.	54 54

AID SOCIETIES.

Chr. Commission of Washington co. Pa. (addin)	1000 60
Ladies' Chr. Com. of Pittsburg and Allegheny	140 00
Soldiers' Aid Soc. Smith Creek, Warren co., Illinois	250 70
Sol. Aid Society, Smicksburg & Mahoning township, Indiana co., Pa.	140 00
" " " Barrel tp, Westmor'd co. Pa	84 55
" " " Bay Ridge, do do	30 20
" " " Latrobe, do do	20 00
" " " Mt. Pleasant, do do	14 25
" " " Elder's Ridge, Pa	7 60
" " " Kelsersburg, Pa	25 00
" " " Dayton, Pa	50 00
" " " Sugar Grove, Warren co. Pa	10 00
Union Relief Association, Western Pa	20 00
Sol. Aid Society, Neville, Medina co., Ohio	10 00

INDIVIDUALS.

J——n, Kittanning, Pa	100 00
Miss Sallie Kuhn, Eakin, Pa	50 00
R Stone, Tionesta,	40 00
Mrs Maria Chambers, Pittsburgh	40 00
" Wm M'Gregor, do	10 00
" Scott, do	20 00
E C Magaw, Meadville, Pa	10 00
E F. Smithfield, Pa	10 00
J. Rankin, Jr, Buena Vista, Pa	10 60
James Rosel, N Jackson, Pa	5 00
Solon Green, Lee, Mercer co, Pa	10 00
S Samuelson, Warren, Pa	5 51
J A Glasser, Wertemburg, Pa	5 00
Mrs Glasser, do do	5 00
D M A Williams, McKeesport	5 00
James Porter, Clintonville	5 00
Mrs M C McKay do	2 00
Pamela, Conneautville, Pa	2 00
Kate Irwin, Conguity, Pa, (silver quarter)	1 00
F H Pettis, Tappan, O	10 00
Miss Sue C Sherrard, Steubenville, O	5 00
Mrs Moore, Conneautville, Pa	2 00
Mrs Lavina J Sloan, Limestone, Pa	10 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Churches, St Clair township, Pa	53 72
Union Brethren, Madison, Pa	108 50
East Day Collection, New Vernon, Pa	12 25
do do Shenkeyville	13 25
24 German Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh	6 18
St John's Lutheran Church, Sewickley, Pa	22 00
English Lutheran Church, Greensburg,	30 00
Evangelical Association, Pittsburgh	12 00
Ross street Congregational Church, Pittsburgh	9 80
Welsh Society, New Mines, Pa	2 72
1st Baptist Church, East Birmingham	4 05
1st Cumberland Church, Church, Pitts	90 00
Main St Methodist Sabbath School, Pa	33 50
Congregational Church, Canfield, O	8 50
Collection by John King, Liverpool, Pa	9 00
Girls and Boys of Monterey, Pulaski Co, Ind	7 75
Citizens of Hammersville, Allegheny Co, Pa	136 34
Citizens of West Overtion, Westmoreland Co., Pa	84 00
Citizens of Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa	42 00
Citizens of District No 1, Allegheny tp, Westmoreland Co	13 40
Citizens of District No 2, Lancaster, Butler co	20 50
Citizens of Tarentum, Pa	8 00
Sundry cash donations	67 10

ARMY COMMITTEE OF BEAVER CO.

Concert at North Branch Church,..$40 25	
Pic Nic in Ohio township	84 25 124 50
Total receipts of month	$ 5 178 51
Previously acknowledged	84,617 00
	$89,793 51

The following contributions of hospital stores have been received during the month of August:

3 boxes of hospital stores from Soldiers' Aid Society of Independence and vicinity, Washington co, Pa.

1 box of hospital stores from Ladies' Aid Society, Roseville, Clarion co.

1 box of do from Ladies' Aid Society of Monongahela city.

1 box of do from Soldiers' Aid Society of Greenfield, Mercer co. Pa.

1 box of do from ladies of Clintonville, Venango co. Pa.

1 box of do from Ladies' Aid Society of Smicksburg and West Mahoning, Indiana co. Pa.

1 box of do from ladies of Scrubgrass, Armstrong co. Pa.

1 box of do from Union Aid Society of Dayton, Armstrong co. Pa.

1 box of do from Deer Creek Soldiers' Aid Society, Limaville, Ohio.

1 box of do from Limaville Soldiers' Aid Society.

1 box of rags from Ladies' Aid Society, Latrobe, Pa.

1 box of hospital stores from Soldiers' Aid Society, Alliance, Ohio.

1 box Blackberry Cordial, from Yellow Creek church, Glasgow, Ohio.

1 box hospital stores, from citizens Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

1 box do, from ladies' aid society, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland co.

1 box do, from U. P. Church, Jamestown, Mercer co, Pennsylvania.

2 boxes do, from Bethel Presbyterian church, Columbus, Ohio.

1 box do, from Mrs Maria Hammond, Connellsville, Crawford co, Pa.

1 box do, from ladies' aid society, Reimersburg.

1 box do, from ladies' aid society, New Castle, Lawrence co, Pa.

2 boxes do, from ladies' relief society, Buffalo, Washington co, Pa.

1 box do, from ladies' soldiers' aid society, Butler, Pa.

1 box do, from soldiers' aid society, White Top, Indiana co, Pa.

1 box Bibles, Hymn and Psalm books, U P Board of Publication, Pittsburgh.

5 boxes stores from oukaown source.

1 box hospital stores from Christian Commission, Female Seminary, Steubenville, O.

1 box do from Bohean,s Grove, Dallas, Marshall co., Virginia.

2 do from ladies aid society, East Palestine, Ohio.

1 box do from Jersey Union aid society, Monongahela city.

1 box do from ladies aid society North Springfield.

1 box do from ladies aid society, New Sheffield, Pa.

1 box do from ladies relief society, Buffalo, Washington co., Pa.

1 box do from Forest Grove Sabbath School, Ewing's Mill, Allegheny co, Pa.

1 box do from South Girard soldiers' aid society.

1 box do from soldiers' aid society, Brookville Township, O.

1 box do from soldiers' aid society, Slate Lick, Armstrong co, Pa.

1 box of onions from aid society, Cochranton Crawford co, Pa.

1 box hospital stores from ladies aid society, Hamsville, Butler co, Pa.

8 boxes and 1 bbl do, from ladies of Apple creek Presbyterian church, Wayne co, O.

3 boxes do from U H ladies' aid society, Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa.

2 box do, and 72 quart cans tomatoes, Menchester relief association U P church.

1 box fruit West Deer aid society.

1 box M'Kean and Summit aid society.

1 box hospital stores soldiers' aid society, White township, Indiana county, Pa.

1 box do ladies' aid society, Westfield, Lawrence county, Pa.

1 box do Knoxville, Jefferson county, O.

1 box do, Soldiers' Friends, Green Garden, Beaver county, Pa.

1 box do, from Burrell township ladies' aid society.

1 box do, from Livermore ladies' aid society.

1 package do, Wayne township ladies' aid society.

1 package housewives, Wilkinsburg Academy.

Mrs. Mitchell, 4 bottles wine, 2 packages muslin.

Mrs. A. Kirk, 4 dozen blackberry cordial.

Mrs. S. Floyd, Kittanning, 1 package bandages.

Also contributions of fruit and clothing from Mrs. H. L. Eollman, James C. Rafferty, Mrs. J. Greer, Nrs. Kier, Temperanceville; Mrs. Robt. McKnight, Miss E. H. Dickson, Mrs. Robt. Forsyth, Mrs. Wm. Forsyth, Miss McLean, Rrs. R J. Smith,

1 pkg of muslin	Miss M A Knox
1 " do do	Mrs J Murray
1 " do do	Mrs Dr Murdock
1 " do do	Mrs S A Floyd
1 " do do	Mester McKown
1 " do do	A Friend
1 " do do	Mrs Cutshing
1 " do do	Mrs Jeffries
1 " do do	U P Church, Temperanceville
2 " do do	Mrs J Carnahar
1 " do do	Mrs Hamilton
1 " do do	Mrs Blake
1 " do do	Mrs Fitzsimmons
1 " do do	Mrs Speer
1 " do do	Mrs Lockerchiefs, 1 towel, 4 sheets, 11 pillow cases, 8 shirts,
1 bottls of wine	Mrs Menshimer
2 pkg of books	Mrs R Acker
1 " do papers	East Union Sabbath School
1 " do do	M A Chadwick
1 " do do	A M Wallingford
1 " do do	J P Crawford
2 " do do	Miss M Nixon
1 " do do	Mrs Harris Hill
1 " do do	Mrs T Smith
3 " do do	Mrs R Reed
1 " do do	Mrs George
1 " do do	Miss W Weyman
1 " do do	Mrs Schwartz
1 " do do	Mrs Gordon
1 " do do	Mrs Moore
1 box do	W H Barnes
1 pkg do	R Jones

The following work has been cut out and made up by the Ladies' Christian Commission of Pittsburgh and Allegheny: 292 shirts, 184 pairs drawers, 570 arm slings, 370 handkerchiefs, 265 pairs crutches covered, 264 arm slings, 110 bandages.

The rooms of the Ladies' Christian Commission, at City Hall, are open every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, when all ladies, whether members or not, are invited to meet and assist in making up hospital clothing.

The following articles were sent to our armies during the past month, and distributed by our delegates to the sold

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and sky-light on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and lifesizes. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. H. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

When will the Draft Take Place?

This question is one of absorbing interest at the present time, as it is well understood that a draft is certain to occur some time soon. President LINCOLN, on the 18th of July, issued a call for five hundred thousand volunteers, in which proclamation he ordered and directed that "immediately after" the 5th day of September, 1864, being *fifty* days from the date of the call, a draft should take place in the districts and sub-districts which had not filled their quotas. The citizens of the loyal States immediately set to work to fill their quotas before the 5th of September, and their earnest, assiduous, and patriotic labors have been generally crowned with success. The remarkable fact has now been discovered that fifty days after the proclamation will not have expired on that day. There are in July, from the 18th to the 31st, thirteen full days; in August thirty-one days; making forty-four days to the last of that month, requiring six more days to make the fifty days complete, and which would make September 6th the last day of the fifty days, so that the draft could not take place until September 7th.

A far more important discovery, however has been made in the fact that in "The Statutes at Large" for 1863-64, published, "by authority," by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, and "carefully collated with the originals at Washington," the second section of the enrolment act reads as follows:

That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of the city, precinct or election district of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of *sixty days* after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for so many as may fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be yet unfilled.

The question naturally arises, which is correct, President LINCOLN or "the Statutes at Large?" When the bill was before Congress, the newspapers generally published the time as fifty days, but the reprint "by authority," makes the time sixty days. The latter is most likely to be correct. If it is, there will be ten days more for volunteering, and a draft cannot take place before September 17th. This is a matter of much importance, and if it should be proved that there was an error in the proclamation, many districts which will not be full by the 7th, which we assume to be the earliest possible day for a draft, will be enabled to complete their quotas. May not the recent order to continue volunteering as rapidly as possible after the 5th of September, be based upon the discovery of the foregoing fact? The response to the President's call has been prompt and large beyond the most sanguine expectations of those in authority, and we incline to the belief that the Government will see less urgency for haste.

Still another point for consideration is: The act says "immediately after" the expiration of sixty (or fifty) days from the date of the call a draft shall be ordered. "Immediately" is a directory word which means as soon as possible, or as soon as preparations are made. A week ago our special correspondent at Washington informed our readers that it was probable the draft would not take place until the 15th or 20th of the month, as it would require the intervening time between those dates and the day fixed for sending returns to arrange the necessary preliminaries. Some time may elapse before the Provost Marshals can get to work, and there is nothing in the act which prohibits the payment of bounties to volunteers who are enlisted before the draft. Indeed, the act seems to intend that bounties shall be paid to volunteers at any time, whether under a special call for a certain number of men, or under general recruiting regulations. This fact is recognized in the recent order of Provost Marshal General DODGE of this State, to the district Provost Marshals of the Commonwealth, directing that volunteering be kept up as much as possible after the 5th of September, stating that volunteers will be counted on the quotas of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

In the meantime, until the above questions are considered and disposed of by the authorities, let those who are recruiting for sub-districts keep at it. A large number of districts have filled their quotas, and the demand for volunteers is not so great as a few days ago. The tendency of this fact will be to decrease the amount of bounty, and there is every incentive for a persevering, determined effort to escape the draft. Those districts that have not yet attempted to fill their quota, if they go to work energetically, have ample time remaining in which to secure their quota, and that, too, perhaps, at less cost than those districts already filled.

The Chicago Convention and the Gold Market.

The splendid victory of FARRAGUT at Mobile, the failure of the desperate attempts by the rebels to regain possession of the Weldon Railroad, the successful flank movement by SHERMAN, and the encouraging aspect of the military situation generally, caused gold to decline about twenty per cent. But when the action of the Chicago Convention became known, and the platform adopted was read and the policy of the party reflected over, gold took an upward flight, and has nearly regained its former price. Thus is the success of our armies neutralized by the machinations of politicians acting in sympathy with rebel leaders. These are pertinent facts for the people.

MEN not wholly carried away by partisanship can find something to reflect over in the proceedings and platform of the Chicago Convention. The more they reflect the less they are disposed to be satisfied, except of the fact that the peace there proposed would be the ruin of the country.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "An officer from Atlanta says that our commander there no more intends to give up Atlanta, or doubts his ability to hold it, than General Lee does as to Richmond." Rather equivocal, we should say

What Is the Use?

Doubtless it has occurred to a good many, if we are going to have an armistice, peace and Southern Independence, what is the use of volunteering or doing anything to send men into the field? If we are going to back out, wherefore longer think of going ahead? One thousand will answer as well as one hundred thousand for that purpose. If we are not going to fight the war through, if we do not propose to complete the business in hand, if we are going to surrender, why should we spend more money, or give ourselves any further trouble to reinforce GRANT, SHERMAN or FARRAGUT? If we are going to vote to stop the war by dividing the country, giving to the rebels one half and keeping one half ourselves, what is the use of preparing to fight any longer, or having any further anxiety about success in the field?

Not since the war broke out has volunteering been so successful as it has been during the last ten days. The country has sent its best men and paid money with unsparing liberality. It will naturally expect something in return for this vast outlay,—unless there exists the latent intention to back out, just at the moment when we can put an end to the whole business by going ahead. Is it true that the country is sending men to the field only to recall them again? Is it sending its blood to the front merely to tell the rebels that they may have their independence? Is it spending its money for nothing, merely indulging itself thus, so that the humiliation and disgrace of backing out may be all the more expensive?

We do not propose to answer these queries. We only direct attention to the philosophy they point out, and the amazing contradiction of purpose in the country, if the peace policy is to prevail. We will venture the suggestion, however, that the country knows what it is about; that it does not intend to desert the men it is sending into the field, but will back them up in their political action; that it does not intend to throw away the money it is spending, but is expecting large dividends in victories by the army and navy; that it does not mean to back out and surrender, but will go through, and that too in the quickest time and by the shortest route. In a word, we have no idea that there is to be the stupendous exhibition of inconsistency on which the supporters of MCCLELLAN and peace seem to count.

The Way to Peace.

"Pat Finegan, of Maine, bolted from his vixen of a wife (with whom he could get no peace. Being accosted *en route* by an acquaintance with: "Well, Patrick, they say you are going to fight the war." "No, no," said he; "I am going for peace!"

Thousands of the citizens of this State have enlisted within the last two or three weeks in order to get away from the Copperhead vixens who are trying to create a panic about the draft, and who by their disorderly habits would turn the whole political fabric upside down. They have been crying out peace! peace! when there is no peace, and when they know that there is but one way to obtain it. They have sought to make war upon the Government which shields and protects them, by threatening to inaugurate domestic revolution with a view to giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the nation. They have boasted and bragged that the President's call for five hundred thousand men to reinforce our armies in the field would not be responded to by the people. Their leaders, such as Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, have placed every obstacle they could in the way so as to make their threats good. But in the face of all their plans, the people having the utmost contempt for them, have rose in the majesty of men and given the lie to all the assumptions of the vilest copperhead traitors in the land. While traitors were in conclave at Chicago, declaring that the rebellion never could be put down, and hoping that it never would be put under, the loyal masses were flocking to the recruiting posts and taking their places in the army so as to demonstrate to all peace babblers that the practical way of obtaining peace and of preserving the Constitution and the Union was to be worthy of it—to fight for it. The copperheads are staying at home in the hope of electing General McClellan to the Presidency of the United States. Let them stay. They will hide their heads long before the 4th of March next. The loyal men of the country are bound to have peace—an honorable peace on these terms, the submission of every rebel to the authority of the United States Government or annihilation. At all events they are rushing to arms to conquer a peace.

IT was the remark of an observing man, on hearing of the doings at Chicago, that the bottom would fall out of the entire business in two weeks. The appearances now are, he gave too much time by half.

The Emancipation Proclamation Saved us from a Foreign War.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Nashville communicates the following valuable intelligence on the influence of the Emancipation Proclamation:

In the fall of 1862, Rev. Jessie Ferguson, a man of pleasing address, and with exceedingly seductive power of speech, and who had left his calling when it was occupied by the Union troops, left on a mission to Europe, (which, though not official at least received the sanction of the Davis Government,) for the purpose of securing a recognition from England and France. On arriving he had several communications with leading rebel sympathizers in England, and finally asked an interview with Palmerston. He refused all communication with him, but authorized his private secretary to see Mr. Ferguson, and learn the nature of his mission.

Mr. Ferguson was accordingly sent for, and laid his desires before the Secretary, who, without committing his master, appointed a second interview, at which he stated he would communicate Lord Palmerston's answer. The time came, and with it the decision of the British Cabinet. They told Mr. F. that Mr. Lincoln had just issued a preliminary emancipation proclamation; that the war on the part of the North was for anti-slavery; on the part of the South for slavery; and therefore England could not interfere for the Confederates, as it would place England in a false position, and would create such satisfaction among the people, that the ministry could not retain power for a month; that, in fact, the whole people were essentially anti-slavery; that they had been taunting the Americans with the crime of slaveholding these many years; that they had emancipated their own slaves; and now to interfere for a people confessedly fighting for slavery, and against freedom, would be an act which no English Ministry dare attempt, however great their sympathies were with the Confederates, and however great their desires for a severance of the Union.

Mr. Ferguson then stated that the South had determined on independence, and were prepared to sacrifice anything to secure that object; but it had commercial advantages enough to justify the existing revolution.

"Prove that fact," said the Secretary, "by abolishing slavery," and that moment we will interfere in your behalf."

Mr. Ferguson then explained that his visit was not official, but that he understood the sentiment of the Southern leaders pretty well, and he would return and bring the matter before the Richmond authorities, and this he accordingly did.

Mr. Davis, on hearing the statement seemed chagrined at the nature of the demands of the English Cabinet, and complained of its duplicity, and finally refused to entertain the matter, as the institution of slavery was under the control of the States, and he could not bind them by treaty.

Having become satisfied that there was no hope from outside assistance, and conscious that the Confederacy could not maintain itself Mr. Ferguson, last Winter returned to Philadelphia, and "took the oath," but made no revelations except confidential ones, relative to his European mission. Some of his friends, however, betrayed him, and I am now in possession of the leading facts, which are precisely as given above.

From this we can perceive how narrowly we escaped war with England and France—the Emancipation Proclamation alone saving us.

On Wednesday last a collision took place about four miles east of Canton, Stark county, between two freight trains on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. resulting in the death of two men who had succeeded in getting on the train at Alliance, without the knowledge or permission of the conductor. The trains met in going round a short curve, and the two engines were upon each other in a moment. The locomotives were badly smashed, and the cars shivered to kindling wood. The engineers and firemen jumped off and were uninjured, but the two men were horribly mutilated and instantly killed. From papers found upon them it was ascertained that their names were Imperitas Stott and Isaac Smith, both from Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio.

General Intelligence.

In 1863 there was 207,347 acres of flax grown in Ulster, Ireland. This year they had grown 278,251 acres, being an increase of 70,907 acres in one year. In Munster, in 1863, the number of acres cultivated was 2,182; this year it is 7,620. In Leinster 2,098 acres were grown in 1863, as against 7,438 this year, an increase of 5,285 acres. In Connaught 2,672 acres were grown in 1863, and in 1864 no less than 8,625 acres, being an increase of 6,218 acres this year. The total increase in the number of acres employed in the culture of flax this year amounts to 82,848; and the total number of acres under flax culture is 391,885. This must give employment to a vast population both in the fields and in the factories. The raw material alone is worth not less than £1,000,000. The generous soil of Ireland, combined with the industry of the people will do more to elevate Ireland than ten thousand Fenian Brotherhoods.

The boxes containing arms that were seized in Indianapolis at the office of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the "Sons of Liberty," were marked "Sunday School Books." They were sent to the member of the firm who is extensively engaged in the School Book business.

In Paris, a band of young vagabonds, known as "free and easy sparrows," has just been discovered. It was composed of boys of from seven to ten years old, who subsisted by picking up crumbs that did not belong to them.

Providence, R. I., has two hundred and eighty-two citizens whose property is assessed at $50,000 and upward. Among the number are three millionaires, seventeen who are taxed for over half a million, and fifty-two who are taxed for over a quarter of a million.

The New York State Sunday School Convention met at Buffalo on Tuesday. The report of the Secretary set forth that throughout the State there were 1,961 schools, 56,120 school teachers, 382,683 scholars, and during the past year there had been no less than 6,282 conversions. The receipts for the year had been $350 37, and the expenses $371 85.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., authorities are endeavoring to have the draft postponed, or if they fail in that, to have drafted men furloughed 30 or 60 days. The object of having such furloughs extended to drafted men is to enable the local authorities to present the claims of Kings County for a reduction of the quota on the ground of excessive enrollment, and also to secure credit for several enlistments. It would cost Kings County less to go to work in a sensible way and fill up the quota with volunteers and count up afterwards.

The Toulonnois states that an order of the Prefect of the Ver of the 11th of December last, giving premiums for the destruction of foxes, has been attended with the following results: From the 1st of January to the 1st of August of the present year there were killed 31 full grown males, 64 cubs, 287 females, and 102 litto with young, or 770 in all. Such a statement is enough to make an English fox hunter pull out every hair in his head.

An Indiana correspondent says:—"On the farm of Lieutenant Elkin, near Bowling Green, I was shown a large stone, in the center of which was a hole, which looked as if it had been used by the Indians for a hominy mortar. Having occasion to use the stone, the owner caused it to be split, and in the center of the solid rock found a perfectly round hole, about the size of a thirty-two-pound shot. There was no communication from the hole to the river, and there was a good deal of speculation among the curious as to how the hole got there. The only reasonable solution was the one published, that the suggestion that the Indians first made the hole, and the rock grew around it."

Comptroller Brennan, of New York, on Wednesday, opened proposals for a new $500,000 loan for the Relief Fund, in bonds to be entitled "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 2." There were sixteen bids amounting to $718,000, by ten bidders. Only one bid was at par. The whole loan was awarded at an average of three per cent. premium.

General Banks has issued an order requiring the banks of Louisiana, as a condition of further banking business, to receive treasury notes on exchange at par with their own issues.

The folks in St. Louis are having a lively dance of terror just now. Seven anacondas, lately imported from the East, escaped from the tank in which they had been kept, and after a three days' search had, at last accounts, not been recaptured.

The folks in Richmond were all excitement last week in expectancy of the arrival of "Peace Commissioners." The crowd that gathered at the depot looked upon every well dressed man carrying a "carpet-sack" as a "commissioner," and the editor of the *Sentinel* says, "judging from the number of carpet-sack persons who came on the steamer, there were about twenty-five!"

Two workmen employed on the Chicago lake tunnel quarreled on Wednesday last whilst under the lake, and started to "fight it out" on the surface. When they reached the bottom of the shaft, one of the men stabbed the other in the back of the neck with a sharpened knife. The wounded man knocked down his assailant with an iron crowbar, and then dropped dead.

The last report of the Maryland crops sets forth that wheat this year has been prolific on the Eastern Shore, about one-third less than last year, but the quality has been a general thing very superior, averaging, it is believed from two to five pounds more than usual, and all will be fit for use, having been secured very dry. In the Western Shore counties the wheat crop has been better, and is of superior quality also. The oat crop was indifferent for the two previous years, both in quality and quantity. The corn crop, owing to want of rain, will fall short one-third of the yield last season. The tobacco crop will only amount to about 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads.

The Petersburg *Register* says: "The Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the point of contention has been in the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our Government insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of all, without question, the excess to be on parole. The Government now proposes that the excess, if any, remain in the hands of the enemy until their captives are made. This offer, though made early in the month, has not been accepted. The correspondence on the subject will shortly appear."

Personal.

The father of Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs in the railway carriage, is a gunsmith, and lives at Kemmitz, in Saxony, of which village Muller is a native.

Mr. T. C. Meeary, for eighteen months editor and publisher of the Canfield Ohio *Herald*, retires from the duties pertaining to that post, having sold his interest in the establishment to J. Shannon Roller, Esq., who has been associated latterly in the editorial conduct of the paper.

"JennieJune" recently published a book containing essays and pretty little literary nothings, and some newspaper correspondent said she had sent a copy of it to Mrs. Lincoln, whereupon "Jennie" flies into a passion, and indirectly writes a note, in which she says:

"I never sent a book to Mrs. Lincoln, never wrote a note to her expressive of my admiration, or appreciation whatever. Mrs. Lincoln can afford to buy her own books, and hire her own flunkeys, and I have no idea of supplying her with either one or the other."

Now, "Jennie's real name is Mrs. Croly, and her husband works on the editorial staff of the New York *World*, and used to make up bogus Washington dispatches for the *Sunday Mercury*. Is it any wonder the spiteful blue stocking talks in this manner when her own and husband's sympathies are supposed to be in accord with her husband's? "Jennie" is known in New York to be as bitter a copperhead as her husband.

Laura Keene is giving entertainments at Buffalo, New York, with great success.

John Zedaker, a citizen of Mahoning county, Ohio, having gone South eight years ago, was conscripted by Jeff Davis into the rebel army, and after a series of hard experiences, is now a prisoner at Elmira. Efforts are being made to effect his release.

Mr. Wm. Willis, a wealthy farmer, residing at Jericho, L. I., while in a state of temporary insanity, on Tuesday, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope to one of the rafters of his barn. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, as the deceased was happy in his family relations, having an estimable wife and four children, while his pecuniary means were very ample.

James Lyddon, sentenced to be hung as a spy, has been respited until further orders.

An Irishman tried to commit suicide by drowning, at Sharon, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. He and another man were standing on the river bridge, when placing his hands upon the rail, he gave a spring into the water some ten feet below. The water being too shallow to cover him in a standing posture, he plunged his head under, and took hold of a stone to hold himself down. He was taken out in time to save his life, and seemed greatly disappointed that he was not permitted to carry his intentions into effect.

President Juarez's family have arrived in New Orleans.

Gen. John W. Turner lies dangerously ill at Fortress Monroe. He is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1855, a noble officer and a noble man.

Mr. H. N. Congar, the United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, was recently knocked down and robbed, in that city, in open day, by a gang of ruffians.

Dr. John Kitzmiller, of Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, a successful coal operator in the Lorberry region, met with an accidental death on Wednesday last. While attempting to adjust some of the harness, he fell, and the horse starting, was dragged a considerable distance, with his head down. He leaves a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mr. Mallison is still at Fort Lafayette, but we are pleased to state that General Dix, on the release of Mr. Howard, recommended his immediate discharge, while Mr. Howard has been constant in his endeavor to secure that result.

THE PULPIT.

DESTINY OF OUR GALLANT DEAD.

A SERMON.

Preached by Rev. A. BOSSERMAN in the First Universalist Church, Pittsburgh, on Sunday day evening, August 29.

TEXT—"In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning"—Matt. 2: 18.

Human life is a mingled scene of sorrow and joy. For a while we may have peace and prosperity, and the path of life may be smooth and pleasant. Then war and carnage may come, and sorrow's waves may roll in upon us even as the waves of the sea. It must be apparent to all that many stern conflicts and sad reverses must be endured whilst passing through this imperfect world. Often the crown of honor falls from the heads of the proud and mighty, and the kingdom is taken from one and given to another. Riches frequently take to themselves wings and fly away as an eagle towards heaven, and the once wealthy of the world are found among the poor and oppressed. Friends are often separated, and loved ones hid in darkness, and then a voice is heard, "lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning." This voice was heard when the children of Bethlehem were slain at the command of King Herod. It has often been heard, since then, as the result of great calamities. It has been heard frequently of late, and may be heard now in many of the homes of our land, made desolate by the ravages of war.

I purpose directing attention, on this occasion, to those who have fallen, during this cruel war, in defense of their country, its Government and free institutions. My purpose in doing this is to pay some tribute of respect to the gallant dead, and correct some wrong notions in regard to their destiny; notions which must be corrected before the voice of lamentation, weeping and great mourning can be turned into joy and praise.

You are all doubtless aware of the fact, "that great calamities, although they may startle and appal at first, live a brief time in the memory of the multitude. There is a vivid flash—a momentary shock, when the noisy world shrinks back and is silent—and the vast and busy machinery goes on again, the sentiment of horror is absorbed in the rush of jarring interests and active life, and the event is apparently forgotten; while the hearts that were peculiarly torn and smitten, are left to bleed alone, and to heal up slowly in the obscurity of private grief and retirement." These are some of the wrongs of which humanity is guilty. Against these wrongs it is our duty to guard. And especially, at this time, should we guard against forgetfulness of those who have fallen in defense of human rights, and also of those whose hearts have been peculiarly torn and smitten by their fall. We who have not lost fathers, and husbands, and brothers, and sons in the terrible conflict should not congratulate ourselves with selfish ease and shut up our sympathies within our own souls. Our tenderest sympathies should be awakened for the thousands and hundreds of thousands throughout our land, upon whom has fallen, with crushing weight the calamity of war. We should think of the nature of the grief which must follow, when the sad intelligence reached them from the hospital, the camp, or the battle field, that their loved ones were numbered with the dead. We should do this that we may keep burning upon our heartsthe flame of sympathy for the weeping and mourning, for soon enough will the eye of the world be turned from them, and all too soon will the heartless crowds have forgotten them and their sorrows.

But my object is to speak of the destiny of those who have fallen, for without correct views upon this subject those who mourn cannot be comforted. Our country has been forced into one of the most extensive and horrible wars ever experienced by human kind. More than a hundred battles have been fought, and thousands upon thousands of the brave sons of the North have perished in the conflict. And how did they perish? It was not upon the downy couch surrounded by weeping friends, and the comforts of loving hearts, with parched lips and wipe away the clammy sweat, that they sunk into death's embrace! On the contrary, the pale messenger met them far from home and loved ones, some in the hospital, some in the camp, and some amid the horrors of the battle field. Though it be true that "weapons unto the death" were given into the brethren and sisters of Christian benevolence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and hospital to moisten the parched tongue, to bind up the bleeding wounds, to soothe the parting agonies alike of friend and foe, and catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips. Yet the whispered messages of many are never heard by mortal ear, and after lying for hours and days, with bleeding wounds and parched lips, they die among the dead, amid a sight and sounds of woe. But I shall not dwell longer upon this part of my subject, for it is useless to attempt to give a true picture of the mournful spectacle presented by the battle field at the close of a terrible conflict. I can only repeat that thousands, and tens of thousands have fallen in defense of their country, and in many homes there is weeping, mourning and lamentation. And now the question arises, what is the destiny of the gallant dead? This question forces itself upon every mind, and the solution gives the required evidence that they are of the elect number.

In the next place we will send the sorrowing ones to the Arminian—to one who believes that God offers salvation freely to all his creatures, and that all may be saved if they will only comply with the conditions of the gospel. Believing that this system gives all a chance, they feel somewhat encouraged, thinking that something will be told them that will comfort their bleeding hearts. And what do they hear? They will, in the first place, very probably hear a eulogy upon the dead. Their patriotism, their bravery in battle, and offering their lives upon the altar of human liberty; these things will be dwelt upon and perhaps magnified. And then the living will be praised for their striking demonstrations of respect for the dead and deep sympathy for the bereaved. And this is about all the consolation they will get from the Arminian. For when they press him with questions which have a direct bearing upon the momentous subject of human destiny, at the same time holding him to his creed, they will find that he is eulogizing those for whose salvation he has no hope; and that while he is pronouncing the eulogy, he has in his secret, if not acknowledged fears, that God may be proscribing the sentence of eternal condemnation. For if Arminianism or any other system of partialism be true then, nine out of every ten, if not ninety-nine out every hundred who have fallen in the great battles for human rights are lost, eternally lost, in sorrow and pain. For it must be clear to every intelligent mind that however patriotic and brave our soldiers may be, very few of them come up to that standard of religion set up in the churches. And although it is sometimes hinted at, I have not yet learned that the churches have taken the ground that God will depart from his original plan, and, by some special means, save those who fall while fighting for their country. I find that the clergy in preaching to the soldiers, while alive, preach to them as sinners, and as such they warn them to prepare for death and judgment. But when preaching about them after they are dead they are not so clear. It will be found to be a fact that they died as sinners and are damned, and they cannot say that they died Christians and are saved. What, then, do they say for the consolation of the bereaved? Sometimes they will say, "if they died Christians it is all well with them; but that "if," under the circumstances, has very little consolation in it. Sometimes they will go so far as to step over on to Universalist ground, and leave the dead in the hands of a merciful God, forgetting that they had all along been preaching that God's mercy ceases towards sinners after they are dead.

Thus far, my friends, we have found no consolation for those who mourn—no hope for those whom our country shall ever delight to honor. The popular religion leaves the question of the destiny of the gallant dead wrapped up in deep mystery, or involved in blackness and darkness. And is there no hope? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? and can no solution be given that will comfort the bleeding heart, wipe the tear from sorrow's weeping eye, and enable a country to hope that it is well with those whom it delights to honor? Yes, there is a balm; a balm for every wound; there is hope for the gallant dead. That balm; that hope is found in the goodness, wisdom, power, purposes and promises of God. Yes, well there, and can be given that will soothe the deepest heart, wipe the tear from sorrow's weeping eye, and enable a country to hope that it is well with those whom it delights to honor? Yes, there is a balm; a balm for every wound; there is hope for the gallant dead. That balm; that hope is found in the goodness, wisdom, power, purposes and promises of God. Yes, well there, and can no solution be given that will soothe the deepest heart, wipe the tear from human eyes, and man-made creeds and examine and throw ourselves upon the sure foundation; a foundation upon which we can roll the world and yet have no fears that it will ever fail.

Of the goodness of God it is written: "God is love." "The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works." "The goodness of the Lord endureth continually." And that when is written was verified by Christ. He came to show us God, and was called "the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person." And whilst he was here engaged in the work of his mission, he manifested an uncommon interest in the welfare of the human race; his love embraced all mankind, and not all the coldness of the world towards him, nor all the cruel treatment he received from the hands of his enemies could destroy it or turn it into hatred. But the uncommon interest and undying love which he manifested, was not for the purpose of convincing the world that he was better than the Father. On the contrary, it was to show us the Father; to reveal him as the friend of man; as loving all with an undying love, a love which many waters cannot quench nor the floods drown. Of the wisdom and knowledge of God it is written: "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world." "I, am God, and there is none like me: Declaring the end from the beginning." And it is written in very plain words that his knowledge is infinite, and that his foresight must extend through all time and eternity.

As to the power of God, it is declared to be infinite, for it is written: "He can do exceeding abundantly, above all that we can ask or think." He is constantly exercising the power all his wise and benevolent plans, and secure the hapiness of all his intelligent creatures.

As to the purposes and promises of God, they are just as plainly taught and set forth from a being who is infinite in goodness, wisdom and power. *He purposes* the salvation of all men; for it is written: "Many hadle known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself, that in the dispensation of the fullness of time he might gather together in one, *all things* in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are on earth, even in him." In this glorious passage, cannot mean any thing less than all for whom Christ died. But Christ tasted death for every man. It is consequently the purpose of God to gather all men in Christ, that is, make them new creatures, "for if any man be in Christ Jesus he is a new creature."

What God has purposed he has also promised. For his promise is that in Christ all the families, nations and kindreds of the earth shall be blessed; that all flesh shall see the salvation of God; that death shall be swallowed up in victory, and tears be wiped from off all faces. These are a few of the things written concerning the purposes, wisdom, power, purposes and promises of God. And who can not trust themselves, and all their loved ones in the hands of such a being. It is into his hands that we shall commit the departed ones, for it is written: "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit return unto God who gave it." And is it not done better, if they had kept out of the army, and lived a little longer, even though the best government upon the earth should have crumbled and fallen.

We will now send the sorrowing ones to some of those teachers, in the churches, who believe in a partial salvation. And first, we will send them to the Calvinist. They approach him with bleeding hearts, with weeping eyes and trembling lips. They tell their tale of sorrow, and ask for the consolations of his religion. He addresses them in the language of his confession of faith: "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated to everlasting life, and others fore-ordained to everlasting death." (Confession of Faith, chap. 3, sec. 3.) And pray sir tell us," say they, "were our friends who have fallen in battle, of the number predestinated to everlasting life." He answers again in the language of said confession, "All those whom God has predestinated unto eternal life, and those only, he is pleased, in his appointed and accepted time, effectually to call by his word and spirit, out of that state of sin and death, in which they are by nature, to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ." (Confession of Faith, chap. 10, sec. 1.) "But, boys, sir, are we to believe that neither our departed friends received that effectual call? According to his previous teachings he is bound to give the following answer: "If they were members of the church, received the ordinances, and gave evidence of having experienced a change of heart, then, you may have some reason to hope that they were of the elect number, and received the effectual call; but if they gave none of these evidences, then, there is no ground for hope." At this reply the sorrowing ones turn away, and a voice is heard, "lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning," for it must be apparent to all acquainted with any of the works of God in ten gives the required evidence that they are of the elect number.

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Josh Billings' Litany.

From tu many friends, and from things at luce ends, Deliver us!

From a wife who don't love us, and from children who don't look like us, Deliver us!

From snaix in the grass, from snaix in our boots, from torch light processions, and from all sun rum, Deliver us!

From pack peddlers, from young folks' love, from aunts without money, and from kolera morbus, Deliver us!

From wealth without charetee, from pride without sence, from pedigrees worn out, and from all rich relashuns, Deliver us!

From newspaper sets, and from pills that aint flatek, from females who talkt, and from men who flatter, Deliver us!

From virtue without fragrance, from butter that smells, from bigger camp meetings and from cats that are courtis, Deliver us!

From other folks' secrets and from our own, from mormons, mejums and women committees, Deliver us!

From politicians who pra, and from saints who tipple, from ri Roffee, red herrings and all grass widders, Deliver us!

From folks who won't laff, and from them who giggle, from tight boots, easy virtue and ram mutton, Deliver us!

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—It is not generally known that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the same time,) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of the alum.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to

COMMANDING OFFICER,

United States Naval Rendezvous,

Third Story Market Building.

au28-tf

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY!!

Capital.....$150,000

3000 SHARES AT $50 EACH.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:

WM. BAGALEY, JOHN WATT, JOSHUA RHODES. CHAS. W. RICKETSON, WM. PHILLIPS,

THIS COMPANY HOLDS THE FEE SIMPLE OF 1697 acres of best quality Coal Land, situate on the Monongahela river. The cost of said land at $115 per acre amounts to $196,705. The remaining $97,295 of the capital stock will be used in building a short railroad, erecting Coal Tipples and other necessary improvements, to develope the mineral of the Company. The distance from the river bank to the coal already opened is but fifty feet. At a low stage of the river there are twenty feet water at the Companies Coal Mines.

From these facts the Trustees and Directors have no doubt that with proper energy the Stock of the Company can very soon be made highly remunerative. Thirty per cent. on subscriptions will be called in, payable on or before the 15th of September, 1864; balance of installments as may be ordered by the Trustees and Directors, and as the Company may need. Books of Subscription are opened at the following places:

Wm. Bagaley's, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Miller & Dickerson's, Nos. 231 and 235 Libert street.

Joshua Rhodes & Co.'s, Duquesne Way, near Irwin street.

Peoples Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

PITTSBURGH, August 30th, 1864. au31:2wd

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA, HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of the 23d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

It is ordered.

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the state. *The force will be used only for the defence of the State.* It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will on application to the *State Inspector General*, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendesvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of *not less than eight men*, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within *thirty days*, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania.

au31:2t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (15) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all failing short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens five and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separately, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Every bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is (or are) able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

au29-6t

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—

Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Primer's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
McClintock's Latin Books.
Pasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.

School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by

au29 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

GROCERIES—

16 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
30 " P. R. do.
25 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, selected brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
200 boxes 8's, 10's, 12's and 16's Navy Tobacco.
50 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

au29

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by

PENNOCK, HALL & CO.,
No. 61 Market st., cor. Second.

au31-1m

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

275 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...O. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD.

feb21ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

M. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 8 Market sts

my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes.

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:ly

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

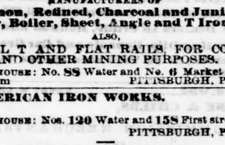
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
Kleber & Bros. old stand.

jy18

Bradbury. Schomacker & Co



WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

sep7-1y

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, and the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. je1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....G. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 21 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

229 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au14

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street,

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
200,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Canvassed Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.

jy12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. R. JONES.....G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se6

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD KAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

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H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods, which has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

my27

JOHN S. LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

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ATTORNEYS

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER

No. 114 Fifth street.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

nov18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy25

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jel2-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

je26-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fifth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and has been worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVAIA,

will meet at ten o'clock this morning, (Monday) Aug. 29th) to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments. The Board will be in session every day this week, at Lafay-tte Hall, 9th Ward street. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,

au29-6 Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

au13 **SLATER & SOUTH,** No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 2-4 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

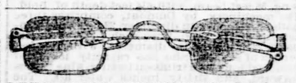
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 55, Fifth street. aug2.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, sign of DIAMOND. Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 Fifth street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy4-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Bird Sheet and Stencil Cutting Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb5:ly

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Headstead Fasteners, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Hog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Mouldings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Hog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interest in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22:1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

aug11

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.

se9 No. 71 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLOVER SEED—10 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

sp23 Nos 130 and 132 Second "00

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWERITZ.....JULIUS KIRMSE.....JOSEPH LANG.

DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, Between Wood & Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,

SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,

GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 138 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au8-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.

MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

No. 13 Second near Short street,

jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy2:6ly

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. fe21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.— LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se3:1y

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse: 110 FIRST and 112 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS.	Bid	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange		—	75¾	May 5	—
50	Citizens		—	68	" 5	—
50	Pittsburgh		—	69¾	" 4	—
50	Allegheny		—	69	" 4	—
50	Mechanics		—	67½	" 5	—
50	Iron City		—	64¾	" 5	—
50	M. & M.		—	10	" 4	—
50	First National		110	—	—	$8.75
50	Second National		110	—	—	—
50	Third National		—	108	—	—
50	Fourth National		110	—	—	—
50	First National, Ally		—	110	$3.00	—
50	Manchester Saving		—	49¼	" 4 pr ct.	—
		INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens		—	61	June 6.00	—
42	Western		—	53½	May 2.50	—
25	Monongahela		34	—	—	10.00
50	Eureka		50	50¼	—	4.00
50	Pittsburgh		34	34¼	—	4.00
25	Allegheny		—	30	—	$3.00
25	People's		28	28¼	—	4.00
50	Penna		—	22¼	—	—
		BRIDGES				
25	Monongahela		—	23¼	4	$ ct.
25	St. Clair Street		40	—	5	$ ct.
50	Hand Street		—	50	5	$ ct.
50	Mechanic Street		—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham		—	24½	—	$1 50
		RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley		14	—	—	—
100	Penna. Central		—	74¼	—	1
100	Fort Wayne		—	101¼	—	—
100	Cleveland		—	116	—	—
50	Connellsville		—	12¾	—	—
	do (interest)		11¾	17	12¾	—
50	Steubenville		—	12¼	—	—
50	Chartiers		—	5	—	—
50	Hempfield		—	—	—	—
40	Alleg'y & Manch'ter		65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham		—	—	41½	—
50	Chimera		—	90	—	—
		GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh		—	88¼	$2 50	—
25	Allegheny		34½	—	$1 00	—
25	Birmingham		—	31¾	5 pr ct.	—
		OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucasco		27	—	—	—
10	North American		9	17¾	—	—
10	Dalzell		—	1 3-16	—	—
10	Allegheny and Pitts.		—	14	2	pr ct.
50	Columbia		—	100	4	pr ct.
5	Iron City		8	—	—	—
2	Horse Neck		3	—	—	—
5	Stella		3¼	2¾	—	—
5	Federal		3¼	—	—	—
20	Acme		15	—	—	—
5	Whitely Creek		3¼	—	—	—
5	Fayette		2½	—	—	—
5	Story		—	3¼	—	—
4	Fleming & Blood farm		—	8¾	—	—
10	Olmstead		4½	—	—	—
10	Rynd farm		10	—	—	—
10	Phenix		5	—	—	—
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greensb. Tpk		—	11¾	—	—
50	Monga'hela Naviga'n		—	45	—	$2 50
		BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's		—	88	—	—
	do Scrip 6's		—	80	—	—
	Pittsburgh 6's		—	79	—	—
	do 6's		—	97	—	—
	Allegheny City 6's		—	103	—	—
	do 5's		—	73	—	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's		—	106	—	—
	do 2d mortg		—	100	—	—

TUESDAY, Sept. 2, P. M.

An advertisement appears to-day in our columns from the Treasury Department, at Washington, inviting the highest proposals *by the 9th of September* for the remainder of the 6 ⅌ cent. Loan of 1881 not awarded in June last. The preliminary deposits to be made in the Treasury Office or in the National Banks are to be equal to 2 ⅌ cent. on the amount bid for. The Bonds will be made to bear interest from date of award or the first coupon can be made regular by paying the back interest to July 1 in Gold. The Secretary reserves the privilege of rejecting all bids not deemed satisfactory to the Government. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer of the association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One third on or before the 14th; one third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original 2 per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. These bonds are the most desirable issued by the government, and the last absolute long six per cents to be issued. They are to be sold in amounts within the control of parties of moderate capital, and from such there should be numerous tenders. Banks, capitalists and brokers who propose for millions to resell at an instant profit of two or three per cent., should in this matter be outbid by the people offering in small sums the price they would be charged after the negotiation by jobbers. The work is almost done, all but the sale, and will do so if the people do their duty indifferently well. The Secretary comes frankly to the people, and should not only be warmly supported, but receive bids in such amounts and at such liberal premiums as will convince the most skeptical that the money of the North is at the free control of the Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion

—With the return of Gold towards its price of a few days since comes a return of confidence in oil stocks, and we hear of a revived inquiry, especially for those of the dividend paying class, and the more promising of the newer companies.

—Dalzell found purchasers to-day at 13¾, which is very little above Philadelphia prices It sold there to-day at 11¾ and yesterday at 10¾, evidently having an upward tendency.

We present our usual summary of the monthly reports of the old banks of this city. In the item of loans and discounts it will be seen there is quite a falling off, and a heavy decrease in legal tenders; but as a healthy off-set to this, there is the large increase in governments. The circulation is greatly diminished and the deposits have fallen off very materially.

Bank	Loans & Disc'ts.	Coin.	Notes.	T. & B.U.S., Pa. Due by Bonds.	Due by Banks.	10T.
Exch'ge	$1,656,910	211,187	728,075	1,609,000	116,192	4,281,674
Pittsb'g	1,391,038	185,091	762,010	600,000	261,784	3,501,873
Mech'cs	———	39,700	77,344	1,526,075	36,619	1,944,908
M. & M.	301,338	165,253	58,145	1,538,400	160,039	2,162,176
Citizens'	564,465	167,455	139,915	922,000	148,720	2,403,455
Iron City	542,416	151,230	309,367	948,200	146,226	2,069,710
Alleg'y	975,317	153,849	54,089	489,526	75,118	1,727,899
	$6,271,604	1,144,3362,049,315		7,573,201	965,619	17,210,966

	Circul'n.	Deposits.	Due B'ks.	Total Liabil's.
Exch'ge	$1,838,465	779,040	42,943	2,660,546
Pittsb'g	1,331,788	1,077,744	53,103	1,462,635
Mech'cs	541,869	260,382	16,704	1,216,464
M. & M.	1,138,708	262,251	21,621	1,422,580
Citizens'	1,400,100	497,229	7,257	1,904,586
Iron City	768,376	835,957	8,457	1,642,770
Alleghe'y	906,590	722,261	4,000	1,138,880
	$6,872,403	4,439,250	104,904	11,116,037

This statement compares as follows with the preceding month:

	Aug. 1st.	Sept. 1st.	
Loans & Dis	$6,051,676	6,271,604	Dec. 779,486
Specie	1,391,038	1,144,336	Dec. 246,702
Tres. & U.S. Notes	2,622,937	2,049,315	Dec. 572,582
U. S. & Pa. Bonds	7,307,116	7,573,201	Inc. 531,985
Due from Banks	869,874	965,619	Inc. 95,746
Circulation	6,707,113	6,871,604	Inc. 135,486
Deposits	5,030,924	4,439,250	Dec. 620,494
Due other Banks	90,850	1,014,904	Inc. 14,054

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday, says: Flour wheat, pork, and other produce sympathized with the rise in gold, and a general advance took place. Activity in other descriptions of merchandize was thereby stimulated, and the inquiry, as the day wore on, was partially removed. But the uncertainty which has latterly prevailed with regard to the future will remain, and the proceedings at Chicago have produced no improvement of feeling.

—At Boston yesterday, copper stocks were dull. Central closed at 63, Franklin at 51¾, Hancock at 12½, Huron at 30, Isle Royal at 16½, Minnesota at 35, Pewadic at 61, Pittsburg at 85, Superior at 7.

Louisville Flour Market.

September 1.

Some holders of flour are not offering, but we hear of sales of superfine at $8 50, and extra at $9 @$9 75; and a lot of extra, a little musty, at $8 75, small sales of extra at $10, and retail sales of fancy brands at $11. Wheat is very scarce, and in demand at $1 80@1 85 for prime red and white, with sales of 400 from wagons at $1 90, and a lot of 400 bushels prime white at $1 90. We quote corn in the ear at $70 @ 80, shelled and shipping at $80@85, middlings $50@60 ⅌ ton, and screenings 60@75 ⅌ bu. Corn ranges from $1 20@1 25 ⅌ bu. in lots. Oats 70@80c. for shipping, and 85c. to $1 for prime Northern. Barley malt 2 2@2 15 ⅌ bu.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

August 22, A. M.

The market has continued unchanged to-day, with a good demand, but the movement was checked by the stringent pretension of holders, the sales comprising 150 bales, including 2 bales to arrive, at —, 75 samples at —, 100 bales in two or three lots at —, a lot of middling at 47½, and at auction 6 lots sound and rebaled, strict low middling at 47½; bides are again stiffer, and we now quote ordinary at $1 55@1 57½; good ordinary at $1 60@1 62½ low middling at $1 65@1 67½, and middling at $1 70 @1 75.

The Crop.

The Birmingham, Illinois, *Paulograph* says that one business firm in that city has contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax. They estimate that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres in that county.

The Ohio *Farmer* says: The flax crop is attracting more than ordinary attention in Ohio, at this time, both for fibre and seed, and the numerous flax mills and mills of the State will greatly stimulate the growing flax, and the competition among the manufacturers will keep up the prices of seed and straw to a profitable standard. The first crop of Ohio is a very light one, and seed must rule high for a year to come. We believe the present price for seed is considerably above the profit point. The price of flax cotton is above $1 50 per gallon.

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 1.

Iron and nails—Advanced, and we quote bar iron to the trade at 9c for stone coal, and 10c for charcoal make. Sheet iron, to the trade, 14@15c per ⅌, and nails 10c. Pittsburg nails in lots of 100 kegs or more, to the trade, at $9 00 per keg for 10ds, and the other sizes at corresponding rates, and 50c per keg additional for retail lots.

Receipts of Pig Iron for August, 1864.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron for the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of August. The receipts were heavy for the last month of summer.

	Consignee.	Pounds.
August 1	G S Bryan & Co,	190,558
" 2	John Moorhead	18,274
" 2	John Moorhead	4,7,405
" 2	G S Bryan & Co,	44,974
" "	J Wood & Co,	23,460
" "	Robt Lehr & Co,	88,158
" "	R C Loomis	44,392
" 3	J Moorhead	72,676
" "	Ricketson & Co	21,702
" 3	R C Loomis	134,258
" 4	R C Loomis	136,084
" 4	J Moorhead	58,861
" 4	G S Bryan & Co	67,702
" 6	Richetson & Co	20,642
" 6	G S Bryan & Co	67,172
" "	J Moorhead	110,084
" "	Shoenberger & Co	18,000
" "	R C Loomis	87,575
" 8	Ricketson & Co	22,212
" 8	J Moorhead	137,150
" "	Jos Pennock & Co	45,610
" "	Isaac Pennock	23,089
" "	R C Loomis	44,922
" "	Lloyd & Black	224,906
" "	R C Loomis	44,142
" "	J Moorhead	17,896
" "	R C Loomis	44,420
" 10	J Moorhead	69,018
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,502
" "	Lloyd & Black	90,061
" "	Rickertson & Co.	21,672
" "	Jos Pennock	22,780
" 11	J Morehead	180,900
" "	S M Wickersham	40,824
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	67,622
" "	Shoenberger & Co.	18,744
" "	Rickertson & Co	21,672
" 12	S M Wickersham	55,504
" "	Wood & Co,	110,384
" "	Knapp & Co	22,252
" "	R C Loomis	112,476
" "	J Moorhead	40,516
" 15	J, Moorhead,	252,008
" "	Wood & Co,	23,280
" "	J Hoover,	55,069
" "	S M Wickersham,	20,412
" "	Ricketson & Co,	19,561
" "	J Moorhead,	150,082
" "	Ricketson,	19,094
" "	J Moorhead,	77,774
" "	J Moorhead,	432,066
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	429,000
" "	J Reamer,	64,534
" 18	Lyon, Shorb & Co, (ore,)	18,000
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	46,020
" "	J Moorhead,	272,996
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,086
" 20	Ricketson & Co,	18,824
" "	J Moorhead	79,212
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	22,880
" 22	J Moorhead,	151,400
" 23	Brown & Co,	113,400
" "	J Moorhead,	457,486
" 24	Ricketson & Co,	78,216
" "	J Reamer,	74,888
" "	J Moorhead,	302,774
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,862
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	135,136
" "	Brown & Co,	113,012
" "	J Moorhead,	278,526
" "	Brown & Co,	113,302
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,824
" "	Rickertson & Co,	39,916
" "	J Moorhead,	89,316
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	67,558
" "	R C Loomis	136,084
" "	J Moorhead	58,861
" "	G S Bryan & Co	67,702
" "	Richetson & Co	20,642
" "	G S Bryan & Co	67,172
" "	J Moorhead	110,084
" "	Shoenberger & Co	18,000
" "	R C Loomis	87,575
" "	Ricketson & Co	22,212
" "	J Moorhead	137,150
" "	Jos Pennock & Co	45,610
" "	Isaac Pennock	23,089
" "	R C Loomis	44,922
" "	Lloyd & Black	224,906
" "	R C Loomis	44,142
" "	J Moorhead	17,896
" "	R C Loomis	44,420
" 10	J Moorhead	69,018
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,502
" "	Lloyd & Black	90,061
" "	Rickertson & Co.	21,672
" "	Jos Pennock	22,780
" 11	J Morehead	180,900
" "	S M Wickersham	40,824
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	67,622
" "	Shoenberger & Co.	18,744
" "	Rickertson & Co	21,672
" 12	S M Wickersham	55,504
" "	Wood & Co,	110,384
" "	Knapp & Co	22,252
" "	R C Loomis	112,476
" "	J Moorhead	40,516
" 15	J, Moorhead,	252,008
" "	Wood & Co,	23,280
" "	J Hoover,	55,069
" "	S M Wickersham,	20,412
" "	Ricketson & Co,	19,561
" "	J Moorhead,	150,082
" "	Ricketson,	19,094
" "	J Moorhead,	77,774
" "	J Moorhead,	432,066
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	429,000
" "	J Reamer,	64,534
" 18	Lyon, Shorb & Co, (ore,)	18,000
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	46,020
" "	J Moorhead,	272,996
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,086
" 20	Ricketson & Co,	18,824
" "	J Moorhead	79,212
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	22,880
" 22	J Moorhead,	151,400
" 23	Brown & Co,	113,400
" "	J Moorhead,	457,486
" 24	Ricketson & Co,	78,216
" "	J Reamer,	74,888
" "	J Moorhead,	302,774
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,862
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	135,136
" "	Brown & Co,	113,012
" "	J Moorhead,	278,526
" "	Brown & Co,	113,302
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,824
" "	Rickertson & Co,	39,916
" "	J Moorhead,	89,316
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	67,558
" "	R C Loomis	136,084
" "	J Moorhead	58,861
" "	G S Bryan & Co	67,702
" "	Richetson & Co	20,642
" "	G S Bryan & Co	67,172
" "	J Moorhead	110,084
" "	Shoenberger & Co	18,000
" "	R C Loomis	87,575
" "	Ricketson & Co	22,212
" "	J Moorhead	137,150
" "	Jos Pennock & Co	45,610
" "	Isaac Pennock	23,089
" "	R C Loomis	44,922
" "	Lloyd & Black	224,906
" "	R C Loomis	44,142
" "	J Moorhead	17,896
" "	R C Loomis	44,420
" 10	J Moorhead	69,018
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,502
" "	Lloyd & Black	90,061
" "	Rickertson & Co.	21,672
" "	Jos Pennock	22,780
" 11	J Morehead	180,900
" "	S M Wickersham	40,824
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	67,622
" "	Shoenberger & Co.	18,744
" "	Rickertson & Co	21,672
" 12	S M Wickersham	55,504
" "	Wood & Co,	110,384
" "	Knapp & Co	22,252
" "	R C Loomis	112,476
" "	J Moorhead	40,516
" 15	J, Moorhead,	252,008
" "	Wood & Co,	23,280
" "	J Hoover,	55,069
" "	S M Wickersham,	20,412
" "	Ricketson & Co,	19,561
" "	J Moorhead,	150,082
" "	Ricketson,	19,094
" "	J Moorhead,	77,774
" "	J Moorhead,	432,066
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	429,000
" "	J Reamer,	64,534
" 18	Lyon, Shorb & Co, (ore,)	18,000
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	46,020
" "	J Moorhead,	272,996
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	90,086
" 20	Ricketson & Co,	18,824
" "	J Moorhead	79,212
" "	Jones & Laughlin,	22,880
" 22	J Moorhead,	151,400
" 23	Brown & Co,	113,400
" "	J Moorhead,	457,486
" 24	Ricketson & Co,	78,216
" "	J Reamer,	74,888
" "	J Moorhead,	302,774
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,862
" "	G S Bryan & Co,	135,136
" "	Brown & Co,	113,012
" "	J Moorhead,	278,526
" "	Brown & Co,	113,302
" "	M H Angell & Co,	112,824
" "	Rickertson & Co,	39,916
" "	J Moorhead,	89,316

RECEIPTS OF BLOOMS FOR AUGUST, 1864.

The following are the receipts of Blooms for the month of August by the Pennsylvania Railroad, giving the number of pieces, together with the weight:

	Blooms.	Pieces.	Pounds.
Aug. 2	G S Bryan & Co,	180	19,980
" 2	John Moorhead	181	20,416
" 4	G S Bryan & Co,	212	24,02
" 5	G S Bryan & Co,	184	21,085
" 8	McCullough, R & Co,	315	39,845
" 8	Shoenberger & Co,	160	21,800
" 8	S W Wickersham,	243	19,340
" 8	J M'Mollenland & Co,	173	20,070
" 10	J Moorhead	490	67,255
" 11	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	162	20,160
" 12	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	324	40,045
" 13	J. Moorhead,	178	19,655
" 15	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	324	44,437
" 16	Shoenberger & Co,	94	21,950
" 18	G S. Bryan & Co,	192	21,830
" 19	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	324	42,215
" 19	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	247	54,580
" 22	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	162	20,150
" 23	Shoenberger & Co,	190	21,470
" 23	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	164	89,000
" 23	J. Moorhead,	181	19,955
" 23	Moorhead & Co,	581	64,700
" 24	J. Moorhead,	178	19,655
" 26	J. Moorhead,	100	23,023
" 27	Lyon, Shorb & Co,	160	17,780
" 29	Shoenberger & Co,	163	18,004
" 30	G. S. Bryan & Co,	184	18,800
" 31	Shoenberger & Co,	96	21,000

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 40	"
11x20 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 85	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
12x30 to 16x30	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 20x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 10	"
8x15 to 12x16	13 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x32 to 32x34	21 60	"
10x36 to 26x38	23 40	"
20x34 to 40x46	28 80	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; J. Fowler, 18 bushels potatoes; Kepp & Co, 39 bushels apples; J. Waletzberg, 12 bushels apples; G. Richery, 50 bushels apples and potatoes; D. Osborne, 20 bushels potatoes; Bingham, 96 sks oats.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.

Beckham & Long, 1 car cider mills; Graham & Thomas, 67 bags seed; McClurkan H. & Co., 20 bags seed; J. Kerkpatrick, 100 bags seed; Slinger & N., 20 pkgs axles; Day & Haydon, 1 roll leather; T. K. Everhart, 7 bags goods; B. J. Palmestock & Co., 4 bbls glue; Howard C. & Co, 11 sales rags; C. G. Hussey & Co., 1 barrel old brass.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad —

J. Massinhaf, 148 sks oats; J. Rhodes & Co., 200 bgs barley; B. J. Lekler, 8 bbls eggs; J. S. Leggitt, 1 car wheat; J. Grazier, 14 kegs tobacco; Arsenal, 19 bbls guns; Graham & Co., 10 bxs candles, 20 do soap; J. S. Marshall, 51 bbls oil; A. Martin & Co., 50 bbls flour; J. & M. Lag, 1 car beick; Nimick & Co., 3 cars pig iron; Hitchcock & Mc., 84 sks corn; J. A. Mazurie, 16 cases tobacco; S. & J. A. Croiners, 67 sks oats; Noble & Co., 14 sks feathers; Hartman & Bro., 40 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$30 00
I-X—10x14	35 00
I-C—12x12	31 50
I-X—12x12	36 50
I-C—11x10	32 00
I-C—14x20	37 00

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	Sale	Bar
Zinc Sheets	35c	Spelter Slabs 25c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

September 3, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@52
Harness	50@51
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, September 3, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers ⅌ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ⅌ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ⅌ lb, cash	57
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Sept. 5, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ⅌ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston Crackers	12		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Sept. 3, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	15 @15½
Dry Flint Hides	25 @26

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Sept. 3, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

September 1.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 285 hhds, all at a very decided decline. At the Rifle Guard warehouse 2 hhds low grade sold at $7 00 to $8 00, 48 hhds at $9 00 to $10 75, 15 hhds at $11 00 to $13 00, the balance of the brands at $15 25 to $7 50, excepting 2 hhds of fine at $40 00. At the Ninth-street house, in a light break, 1 hhd sold at $7 50, 6 at $8 10 to $10 and the balance at $13 50 to $25 00. At the Icone warehouse 19 hhds low grade sold at $7 50 to $10 00, 26 hhds at $10 25 to $12, the bulk at $13 50 to $29, and 1 hhd at $35 65. At the Louisville house 24 hhds sold at prices ranging from $8 00 to $12 50, the balance at $13 25 to $50 50, 1 at $32, and 1 at $34.

Wool at Milwaukie.

AUGUST 29.

Wool has advanced fully 5c per ⅌, about 10,000 lbs have changed hands during the week, mostly at 5 @ 55, at which the market closed firm; for round lots.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.

The weeks sales of pig iron are unusually high. The stoppage of mills for repairs, and annual settlements in connection with increased demand of holders of pig iron has caused consumers to purchase more sparingly than for several preceding weeks.

Stocks of iron being very much reduced; holders are very firm in their views of a further advance in prices.

Standard makes of Lake Superior cool smelted forge iron, may now be quoted at $73 to $75 per cash in 90 days time. Anthracite $70 to $75 for the different makes of forge and $75 to $80 for No. 2 and 3 foundry.

In charcoal there have been sales of a few hundred tons at $80 per ton cash for Lake Superior forge. Also sales aggregating several hundred tons. Hanging Rock at $80 per ton cash.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

180 tons L. S. Coal Smelted with native ore	$75 00	Cash.
250 tons L. S. Coal Smelted with native ore	75 00	Cash.
100 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	75 00	Cash.
100 tons Cold Black Charcoal, Alleghany River	75 00	4 mos.
100 tons Anthracite, Grey Mill	75 00	Cash.
30 tons Anthracite, No. 1 Forge	77 00	Cash.
30 tons Anthracite		Cash.

SALES HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

150 tons Charcoal, Hanging Rock	$50 00	Cash.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

12 tons Juniata No. 1	$165 00	Cash.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1¼ to 1½ inch	8½
1¾ to 1½ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¾ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	11½
½ inch	12½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	9½
½ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, 1¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 10

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.

Heads	9¼
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅜ and ⅞-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ½ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	2d in Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 87½	Finishing	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails	10 13	Barrel, ⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing	10 63	1¾ inch	9 88
8d	10 63	Tobacco	
10d	10 13	6d	9 88
12d	10 13	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 1,000 lbs.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash; paper payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing particularly interesting to notice. The market during the week just closed was dull; buyers took hold very sparingly. The unsettled state of the gold market no doubt had something to do with this state of affairs. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers are down to about four feet, and on the landing a general dullness was perceptible. The Roanoke left for St. Louis with all the freight she wanted. The Julia was receiving for Zanesville, she will leave at 4 p. m. The Highlander, C. Dunning and G. M. C. Porter, arrived with fair trips. They had an interesting time at Glass House, but have came through all right at last. Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—The receipts about keep pace with the demand, and prices have undergone no change during the week. We note sales of 150 bbls at at $2@2 75.

FLOUR—The market was not very active. Holders were firm and not disposed to give any part with their stocks unless the outside figures were obtained. We notice liberal receipts by the river, the largest portion of which passed through to the Eastern markets. Among the sales were 120 bbls extra family at $11; 100 do at $11@11 25; 110 do, the terms were withheld. Small lots of extra flour was disposed of at $10. The demand was principally for the best